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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Windy, occasional showers. Temp. 52-58 (11-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-65 (12-7).
LONDON: Occasional heavy showers. Temp. 45-55 (9-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-60 (11-15).
CHICAGO: Very rough. Temp. 45-55 (9-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-60 (11-15).
NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 52-57 (11-3).
CLOUDS: Temp. 52-57 (11-3). Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (9-4).

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1972

Established 1887

East Pacts Are Pushed By Brandt

Sees Both Allies, Russia Concerned

BONN, March 27 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight that his government's Western allies as well as the Soviet Union were worried that Bonn's treaties with Moscow and Warsaw would not be ratified by the West German parliament.

Mr. Brandt said he felt they need not have cause for concern despite the razor-thin parliamentary majority of his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats.

The controversial pacts, rejected by the opposition parties in their present form, are due to come before the Bundestag (lower house) for ratification voting on May 4.

Attacking his opposition in parliament, Mr. Brandt said that the Christian Democrats had predicted that the nonaggression pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland would cause Bonn to lose the support of its Western allies.

"Just the opposite is true," the chancellor said in a West German television interview. "It has been confirmed, as we have said, that there is considerable concern among our Western partners and allies—concern about the possibility that the treaties may fail, something they will not do."

Asked about the possibility that Soviet pressure for passage might hurt rather than help the treaties' chances, the chancellor said: "That the Soviet Union represents its views and does so in its own manner, which in no way is similar to our own, should not cause any mature person to wonder. One does not make treaties with Communist-ruled states because one suddenly sees things the same as the gentlemen there do, but rather because the alternative has to be made to improve relations, irrespective of continuing differences of opinion and adversity."

The chancellor said he expected a roll-call vote on the treaties in the Bundestag. This is necessary, Mr. Brandt said, "because the results presumably will be close. One must know exactly how great the gap is between those who are in favor and those who oppose."

Mr. Brandt's ruling coalition has been left with 250 Bundestag deputies after one Social Democrat defected to the opposition, which now has 246 votes. Several other coalition deputies are known to be wavering.

While holding open the possibility of new elections if the treaties should fail to win passage, Mr. Brandt said he expected to bring his government through to the regular end of the legislative period in 1973.

Mansholt Stresses Passage
WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansholt said today the possibility that West Germany's parliament will vote against ratifying the treaties negotiated between West Germany and Poland and the Soviet Union "is a troubling thought."

Sen. Mansholt told the Senate that the treaties "are of transcendent importance to the future of Western Europe, and indirectly to this country."



PROTESTERS—Statue of Queen Victoria looks out on huge crowd of Protestant workers massed outside Belfast's City Hall yesterday. They assembled in response to a 48-hour strike call by William Craig, Ulster loyalist leader.

Russia Sends Spaceship to Study Venus

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 27 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today the launching of its eighth unmanned spacecraft for the exploration of Venus.

This 2,600-pound craft, named Venus-8, is scheduled to make a smooth descent through the hot and dense Venusian atmosphere in July after a journey of 194 million miles.

If the instruments hold out against the high pressures and temperatures, the spacecraft may repeat the feat of its predecessor, Venus-7, which radioed data from the Venusian surface in December, 1970, for 20 minutes before signals ceased.

It reported a surface temperature of 475 degrees centigrade (about 900 degrees Fahrenheit) and a surface pressure of 90 atmospheres, or 90 times the atmospheric pressure of the earth at sea level.

There was no indication whether the latest Venus experiment was a single-craft mission, like Venus-7, or would be part of a two-spacecraft effort, as in the case of Venus-5 and Venus-6, launched a few days apart in 1969.

Little U.S. Activity
The United States has been leaving the unmanned exploration of Venus to the Soviet Union since two early Mariner fly-by missions. Mariner-2 approached within 21,500 miles of Venus in 1962, and Mariner-5 flew 2,400 miles past the planet in 1967.

The next American Venusian probe is scheduled for next year, when a Mariner-class spacecraft is to fly by Venus and then head on to explore the planet Mercury for the first time.

A study of the National Academy of Sciences setting U.S. priorities for space research in the 1970s has recommended a more concentrated American effort in exploration of Venus.

18,646 in U.S. Got 'Love Tap' From Tax Law

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—There were 18,646 Americans who earned at least \$100,000 during 1970 but through loopholes paid taxes at a rate below 7 percent which is paid by people earning \$6,500 a year, Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., said today.

Rep. Reuss said his figures were based on Treasury Department data covering the "minimum tax" provision of the 1969 tax reform law. The minimum tax provision was designed to make sure that those with high incomes paid at least some federal income tax.

"As it stands now," Rep. Reuss said, "the minimum tax administrators just a small 'love tap' to wealthy tax avoiders. They can continue to use tax loopholes if they will pay a small admission fee for the privilege."

**Argentina Blocks Bargaining
With Executive's Kidnappers**
BUENOS AIRES, March 27 (UPI)—The military government of President Alejandro Lanusse today ordered the Fiat auto company not to bargain for the life of its kidnapped chief executive, Oberdan Salustro.

Trotskyite members of the People's Revolutionary Army threatened to execute Mr. Salustro, 56, by firing squad at midnight local time today (0300 GMT tomorrow), if their demands were not met.

A government statement released at the unusual hour of 4:30 a.m. banned any "act of extortion," blocking Fiat's efforts to meet the demands made of it for Mr. Salustro's life.

Hostages for 3 Condemned Leftists 3 British Radar Technicians Kidnapped by Leftist Turks

UNYE, Turkey, March 27 (AP)—Leftist terrorists kidnapped three British radar technicians from this Black Sea coastal town last night, and reliable sources reported today they were being held as hostages for three condemned leftists facing execution.

Troops and police launched a wide search for the kidnappers, who were believed to have driven inland over the Pontus Mountains.

The Turkish general staff clamped a tight lid on all information about the case.

Former President Ismet Inönü, chairman of the opposition Republican People's party, who had sought repeal of the death sentences, called the kidnapping "a hopeless attempt." He appealed to Turks to help capture the kidnappers.

[Turkey has told Britain it will make every effort to trace the 3 Britons, the British Foreign Office said, according to Reuters.]

[The martial law command in Ankara announced it will give a 100,000 lira (about \$7,200) reward to anyone who gives information about the kidnapping.]

In Ankara, Premier Nihat Erim called for new measures to fight terrorism from both the left and the right.

25 Arrested
Martial-law authorities in Istanbul announced the arrest of 25 persons, including prominent actor Yilmaz Gunay, on charges of belonging to or assisting outlawed leftist groups.

The British technicians were civilian employees at a Turkish Air Force radar base.

Musa Eran, governor of the Province of Ordu, said five "urban guerrillas" entered an apartment building and tied up and blindfolded 10 Britons who lived there. Three were later taken away in a Land Rover used by the Britons.

The British Embassy in Ankara identified the kidnap victims as Gordon Banner, 33, Charles Turner, 45, and John Law, 21.

Car Found
The Land Rover was found abandoned today near Tokat, a town in northern Turkey, 105 miles from Unye. Police said the kidnappers probably changed cars there.

The Turkish Constitutional Court was expected to rule soon on a final appeal from the death sentences imposed on Deniz Gezmiş, 24; Yusuf Aslan, 23, and Hüseyin İnan, 61. The three, members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, were convicted of attempting to overthrow the government by committing acts of terrorism, including the kidnapping of U.S. servicemen.

The court tonight agreed to reconsider the sentences.

After a lengthy discussion of the cases, it decided to consider a call by the moderate leftist Republican People's party for the annulment of the law allowing the executions.

Full deliberations will be held later, the court decided.

Its decision put the executions off for some time, although they have been approved by every other judicial and parliamentary body with any jurisdiction.

Gov. Eran said one of the kidnappers was Cihan Aktekin, a fugitive accused of being involved in the kidnapping-murder of Israeli Consul-General Ephraim Elrom last May. The other kidnappers were not identified.

Services, Power Cut Ulster Life Disrupted By Protestant Walkout

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 27 (NYT)—Demonstrations, work stoppages and other industrial disruptions gripped Northern Ireland today as Protestants began a two-day general strike to protest Britain's take-over of the province.

The protests had a powerful impact, bringing life in Ulster to a virtual crawl. Airline, train and bus services were halted. Electricity supplies were sharply reduced, leaving homes and hotels in darkness for hours. Telephone service was sporadic. Postal deliveries were canceled. Some banks closed down for 48 hours.

Although tension and work disruptions were widespread in the six counties, Northern Ireland remained relatively free of violence.

There were acts of violence, but they appeared to be uncoordinated. At least five small bombs exploded in the province, without causing serious injuries. Gangs of long-haired Protestant youths, wearing boots and dungarees, hurled stones at the Unity Flats, a bleak Catholic housing project in Belfast, but they were dispersed. In Lurgan, British troops fired rubber bullets to break up a crowd of Protestant youths stoning a bus. That was a rare confrontation of Protestants and soldiers during 31 months of violence that has mostly pitted Catholics against British troops, a period in which 287 have died.

[The Associated Press reported that late tonight another bombing wrecked a self-service laundry and dry-cleaning plant in the Donagall Pass, a street in north Belfast.]

IAP said the day's main confrontation came in Portadown, an industrial town 20 miles southwest of Belfast, when police moved in during the afternoon to keep a crowd of about 3,000 Protestants away from a Catholic area.

[An exchange of fire erupted. Protestants then barricaded all roads into the town. Late tonight AP reported that police said the town was quiet. Both Army and police units were keeping away to avoid further trouble.]

IRA Confusion
The main source of the Catholic violence, the outlawed Irish Republican Army, appeared today to be in disarray with conflicting views on tactics to be employed under Britain's take-over of the North.

At first, a man claiming to speak for the IRA Provisional wing—the more militant of the army's two groups—said that the field command in Londonderry, Ulster's second-largest city, would observe a month's truce.

But later the Londonderry command of the IRA Provisionals said that the man was not an authorized spokesman. It denied that a truce had been agreed and said further comments about IRA tactics would come from Provisional IRA headquarters in Dublin, in the Irish Republic.

There was some indication that Londonderry and Belfast IRA leaders had been sharply reprimanded by the underground army's chief of staff in Dublin, Sean MacStiofain, who insists that the terrorism campaign will continue. The Provisionals in Northern Ireland have argued that the Catholic community is overwhelmingly in favor of a major reduction of IRA activity.

Fewer Than 100,000 GIs in Vietnam
SAIGON, March 27—Communist troops were reported massing near Phnom Penh today, indicating the possibility of a major assault on the Cambodian capital.

Cambodian pilots reported sighting 800 Communist troops in an area about 11 miles southwest of the capital.

A military spokesman said the Communist soldiers were spotted by the Cambodians during continuous bombing raids on suspected Communist positions near the capital.

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, B-52 bombers blasted suspected Communist positions today as American troop strength dropped below 100,000 for the first time in seven years.

The U.S. Command announced that as of last Thursday, there were officially 101,700 U.S. servicemen left in the country. Sources said the troops are being pulled out at a rate of about 1,000 each day—a pace that would put the troop strength unofficially near 67,000 as of today.

**U.S. Drug Enforcement Teams
To Make Survey in 20 Nations**
WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The United States will send four law enforcement survey teams to 20 nations in Europe, the Middle East and Latin America to study the problems of curbing the illegal international narcotics trade, the State Department announced today.

Nelson Gross, the department's special coordinator for narcotics matters, said that the teams would leave in early April and work through the end of May.

Mr. Gross told reporters that the groups would examine the possibility of providing technical and material assistance and advice to the involved countries on stopping both production and trafficking of illegal narcotics. He said that similar teams visited Asia last year.

Mr. Gross also expressed official U.S. gratification for action taken last week in Geneva by a special United Nations conference on strengthening the international narcotics control system.

He said that the convention, which was called to put new muscle into a 1953 agreement, was particularly significant in giving new power to the International



PROTESTANT LEADER—William Craig at Vanguard rally outside Belfast City Hall yesterday with supporters carrying banner portraying William, Prince of Orange.

EEC's Problems: The View From the Top

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 27 (NYT)—The new president of the European Commission, Sicco Mansholt, today gave a blunt account of the problem he faces and the kind of Europe he would like to see.

Mr. Mansholt, the long-time agricultural commissioner who has just succeeded Franco Maria Malfatti as president of the EEC Commission, rejected the French proposal there should be a Common Market political secretariat in Paris. He also scorned the political neutrality of Sweden and Switzerland, said he was "ashamed" of the anti-market stance of the Labor party in Britain and welcomed recent hints that the Soviet Union might be ready to accept the EEC.

Authoritative and opinionated, Mr. Mansholt began his nine-month term of office by saying that the talks this fall among the six EEC members and 4 applicant countries would be the most important event of the year. He said they provided an opportunity to correct the weaknesses of EEC institutions.

In his first news conference, he referred frequently to a recent letter to his predecessor, which, in view of Mr. Malfatti's resignation to return to Italian politics, is really now a letter to himself. It had condemned what he termed the emphasis in Western Europe on economic growth at the



Sicco Mansholt, of the Netherlands, new president of the Commission of the European Economic Community.

expense of ecological balance and population control.

"Had I known last month when I wrote the letter that it was, in effect, going to be a letter to myself, I would not have changed a word of it," Mr. Mansholt said. "It was a cry for help."

Discussing the world economic scene, he said that the burden the United States has been carrying would need to be lightened. "I don't mean to make a political judgment on America," he added, "but I am convinced that it has too much on its shoulders."

In this context, he continued, Europe needed to take on certain

Blights Sought For Marijuana, Opium Poppy

GENEVA, March 27 (Reuters)—Insects and fungi which can attack and destroy the opium poppy and marijuana plant are being sought as part of the worldwide anti-drug drive by the UN Narcotics Division.

A spokesman for the division, which has its headquarters here, said today that it has signed a contract with the London-based Commonwealth Institute for Biological Control to conduct research to find suitable insects and fungi which would not harm other plants or upset the balance of nature. The study will take three years and cost \$150,000.

Discussing the British Labor party's opposition to the Common Market, he said: "As a Socialist, I feel ashamed. A fundamental concept of Socialism is that it must be international. I hope that in due course the Labor party will look back and say, 'How stupid we were in opposing Common Market entry in 1971 and '72.'"

Turning to the concept of a political secretariat in the EEC (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Austria	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Belgium	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Denmark	.....	58	.....	50	.....
France	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Germany	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Great Britain	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Greece	.....	58	.....	50	.....
India	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Iran	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Italy	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Japan	.....	58	.....	50	.....
South Korea	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Spain	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Sweden	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Switzerland	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Taiwan	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Thailand	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Turkey	.....	58	.....	50	.....
U.S.A.	.....	58	.....	50	.....
U.S.S.R.	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Yugoslavia	.....	58	.....	50	.....

Soviet Official Seeks to Ease Arab Fears on Jewish Exodus

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union attempted today to reassure its wary Arab allies that the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel will not harm them.

Deputy Interior Minister B. T. Shumilin, in an interview published by Tass, said that two-thirds of the Jews who left Russia last year were "aged people and women."

The deputy minister, the official agency said, reported that "about 10,000 people" left for Israel from the Soviet Union in 1971. Whether through oversight or an attempt to minimize the outflow, Mr. Shumilin understated the emigration by almost 4,000.

His figure of "about 10,000" should have referred to the number of visas issued. Children are

usually counted on their parents' visas. Authoritative sources have put the 1971 emigration figure at 13,905.

Informed sources say that the number of Jews being granted visas is at a record rate. If the present rate is maintained until the end of the year, nearly 80,000 Jews will have left for Israel in 1972, the sources estimate.

Moscow's Arab clients in the Middle East have expressed concern that the Jews who leave for Israel will increase Israel's military and economic potential.

In an unusual public response to Arab uneasiness, the Shumilin statement emphasized that "the competent Soviet organs [have introduced] certain restrictions on the departure of some categories of Soviet citizens to that country."

Restrictions Explained
"The restrictions apply primarily to those who have had a definite measure of military training or are by dint of their occupation associated with work bearing on state interests," he said.

This refers to the practice of immediately dismissing any Jew in a defense-related industry who applies for exit papers and telling him he must wait indefinitely for exit papers.

Meanwhile, Jewish sources today reported that a soloist with the Kirov Ballet company of Leningrad and his ballerina wife are trying to emigrate to Israel. They said that Valery Zayov, one of the company's top male dancers, and Galina Pogozina, a promising young star, have begun obtaining the necessary papers for emigration. Both are Jews.

New Protest By Catholics In Lithuania

17,000 Send Petition To UN, Soviet Leader

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP).—In the most extensive protest against Soviet authority in recent memory, about 17,000 Lithuanian Roman Catholics complained today that they are denied freedom of worship and are subjected to discrimination in secular life.

The Catholics of the Baltic republic, who have become increasingly restive, made their protest in a letter addressed to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and a memorandum to the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, Leonid Brezhnev.

The documents, made available to some Western correspondents, were accompanied by a sheet of papers containing about 17,000 signatures collected clandestinely in December and January.

Complaints Listed
The signatories said that they were appealing to Mr. Waldheim to relay their petition to Mr. Brezhnev because three previous protests, signed by a total of 4,534 Roman Catholics, had been ignored by Soviet authorities.

Today's documents listed some of the same complaints noted in the earlier appeals:

● Priests have been imprisoned or exiled for performing such religious duties as instructing children for first communion.

● Catholic children are compelled to study atheism in Soviet schools and are "forced to speak, write and act against their consciences."

● Soviet authorities have complete control over the one Catholic seminary in Lithuania and allow only 10 persons a year to enroll. The result is a severe shortage of priests.

● Catholics have been dismissed from their jobs because of their faith and have been unable to find other work.

● The authorities have not permitted Catholics to restore churches that have burned down or fallen into disrepair, even at their own expense.

"We can point out many cases of discrimination which have embittered us and forced us to become disillusioned with the Soviet Constitution and laws," the letter to Mr. Brezhnev said.

About 80 percent of Lithuania's inhabitants are Roman Catholics when Soviet troops marched in on June 15, 1940, and annexed it to the Soviet Union.

In 1940, there were four Catholic theological seminaries, 37 monasteries, 85 convents, 72 schools and kindergartens, 49 charitable institutions and 33 daily newspapers. All that is left is the one seminary in Kaunas.

Despite Soviet restrictions, the Catholic faith in Lithuania is reported to remain quite strong.



SIGNS OF DANGER—Protestant workers at the huge Vanguard rally outside the Belfast City Hall yesterday carrying signs reading "Britannia waives the rules."



DANGER SIGNS—"Say no to IRA" posters have recently been appearing in many Catholic areas of Northern Ireland, but no one knows their author or origin.

Violence Is Scattered

Ulster Is Virtually Paralyzed By Protestant General Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

ovation when he addressed the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, the Unionist party's central body.

The 51-year-old Protestant leader singled out the Heath decision to have William Whitelaw, newly named British secretary of state for Ulster, appoint a commission representing all shades of opinion to advise him on governing Northern Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner said: "It may be an interesting, but it certainly will not be a pretty sight when we are faced with the sort of people who will creep out to collaborate in this totally undemocratic sham."

"Northern Ireland is not a coconut colony and no coconut commission will be able to muster any vestige of credibility or standing."

He said angrily: "Over the months ahead we will have to see what else will crawl out from the cupboard of Westminster's so-called initiatives. We will be especially on the alert against the danger of London's political flabbiness resulting in an increased security danger in Northern Ireland, which would heighten the risks to the lives not only of the security forces, for whose efforts I have nothing but the highest praise, but of the civilian population."

Trust on His Head

"We shall continue to counteract the activities of those who stand truth on their head and claim that the answer to violence is to end effective security measures as though those measures had called forth violence and not the other way round. Whatever else he does, Mr. Heath must not allow the morale of the Ulster people to be further eroded by the ascendancy of terrorism or by political ineptitude."

Another angry Protestant leader, William Craig, sounded an even more militant rallying call today.

A former home affairs minister in the provincial cabinet, Mr. Craig, a 47-year-old lawyer, heads the newly formed Ulster Vanguard, a militant Protestant group which claims to have 75,000 men under arms to defend the Protestant viewpoint of union with Britain, as opposed to the IRA's demand for union with the Catholic-dominated Irish Republic.

Mr. Craig was loudly cheered by 5,000 flags-waving Protestants in the City of Belfast today when he told their rally: "We have been betrayed. We have got to fight, and we will fight. The victory will be ours."

Standing on a crowded roof over the entrance to City Hall, Mr. Craig said in a ringing voice: "It is not what I say, it is what you do. This new administration has got to be ignored. We turn our backs to them."

In the crowd of shopkeepers, housewives, businessmen and youths, there were placards reading: "Selout . . . Britain's act of betrayal . . . We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

The mood of the Protestants was furious. While a freezing drizzle fell, they stood in clusters and spoke with intense scorn of Prime Minister Heath's announcement that he would place the provincial government under a year's suspension—expected to be renewed and possibly perpetuated.

"It's the first step to a sellout, to the end of the border," Trevor Murphy, 26, a travel agent, said on the steps of City Hall. "We've been quiet while the IRA escalated bombing. This is what we get in return. Crime does pay, doesn't it?"

Like Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Craig strongly attacked the British prime minister. "No law and authority anywhere in the world can govern a people against the will of the majority," Mr. Craig told the City Hall crowd. "Those who have appeared the gunman will be forced to think again."

As the crowd roared approval, Mr. Craig, now the most powerful militant Protestant leader here, said slowly: "You and I know that once they undermine the bulwark of Ulster, the IRA will be back with fresh waves of terror, hoping a frightened British government will deal with Dublin."

"Let us say today in clear and unmistakable terms it will not happen, because we will prevent it."

Mr. Craig called for a demonstration tomorrow at Stormont Castle, where the local Parliament is holding its final session before the British take-over. Mr. Craig and the Ulster Vanguard are expected to announce at the rally further protests, possibly a civil disobedience campaign against the British government.

100 Pet. Response

Tonight, officials of Ulster Vanguard were exultant about the start of the two-day work disruption that it had called. "We have achieved what we set out to do," said a spokesman. "We have had a 100 percent response from loyalist workers in most provincial towns, not to mention Belfast."

Estimates varied on the num-

ber of workers who took part in the walkout. William Heath, Northern Ireland officer of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, which opposed the strike, said that up to 180,000 of Ulster's 470,000 workers were out, but he noted that many were forced to go home because of power cuts. Ulster Vanguard estimated that 300,000 workers took part in the protest.

During the day the British Broadcasting Corp. received phone calls complaining that members of the Vanguard were intimidating store owners to close down for the two-day strike. The complaints were centered in Belfast, Coleraine, Holywood and Bangor.

Members of the main political opposition, the Social Democratic and Labor party, also reported that store owners had complained to them of pressure to shut down. A spokesman for the Vanguard denied the allegation.

The electricity cuts—three hours on and three hours off in Belfast—were expected to continue tomorrow, and Vanguard officials predicted that air as well as train and bus service will be halted once again tomorrow.

Hospitals, with their own generators, were largely unaffected by today's electricity blackouts.

"We've been sold down the river by Mr. Heath and we may take it quietly," said Jan Thompson, 22, a hairdresser standing with friends at the Protestant rally at City Hall. "The bombs have won this one but let me tell you it's not a permanent victory."

Whitelaw Issues Warning

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters).—Mr. Whitelaw warned tonight that there would be no rendering to violence in the province that he would not shrink from harsh action to curb it if necessary.

Robin Caldicott-Clark, Northern Ireland Unionist member of the British Parliament, said that those who advocate noncooperation with Mr. Whitelaw's advisory commission were totally wrong.

Mintoff Hailed By Maltese as Island's Savior

VALLETTA, Malta, March 27 (AP).—Thousands of Maltese gave Premier Dom Mintoff a hero's welcome today when he returned from signing the new defense agreement with Britain.

A carnival atmosphere prevailed as Mr. Mintoff made his way to parliament for a session of House of Representatives, thousands converged on the carrying palms, portraits of the premier and British and Maltese flags.

Singing and shouting, "Malta's Savior," the crowds pressed Valletta's main streets leading to the parliament building where the harbor sounded his ships.

Police have taken strict precautions to prevent demonstrations against anti-government groups.

Moscow Reports Pact

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuters).—Tass, the Soviet news agency today reported on yesterday Anglo-Maltese agreement, pointing to the assurance that British bases were not to be used against Moscow's friends in the Mediterranean.

It quoted Mr. Mintoff as saying he had been given a Bill pledge that the bases would not be used against any Arab countries.

U.S. May Give Aid

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuters).—The United States today said it was ready to consider supplying aid to Maltese following the agreement to keep British bases on the island, the State Department said today.

Department spokesman Chas. Bray said any aid would be in addition to the U.S. commitment toward the annual base rental of \$14 million agreed to by Britain on behalf of NATO.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	15	Sunny	
ALASKA	15	Snowy	
ARIZONA	15	Sunny	
ARKANSAS	15	Cloudy	
CALIFORNIA	15	Partly cloudy	
CANADA	15	Cloudy	
CHINA	15	Cloudy	
COLOMBIA	15	Cloudy	
CUBA	15	Cloudy	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	Cloudy	
FRANCE	15	Cloudy	
GERMANY	15	Cloudy	
GREECE	15	Cloudy	
HUNGARY	15	Cloudy	
INDONESIA	15	Cloudy	
IRELAND	15	Cloudy	
ISRAEL	15	Sunny	
JAPAN	15	Sunny	
MEXICO	15	Sunny	
MOROCCO	15	Sunny	
NETHERLANDS	15	Cloudy	
NEW ZEALAND	15	Cloudy	
NORWAY	15	Cloudy	
POLAND	15	Cloudy	
PORTUGAL	15	Cloudy	
ROMANIA	15	Cloudy	
RUSSIA	15	Cloudy	
SPAIN	15	Cloudy	
SWEDEN	15	Cloudy	
SWITZERLAND	15	Cloudy	
TAIWAN	15	Cloudy	
THAILAND	15	Cloudy	
UNITED STATES	15	Cloudy	
VIETNAM	15	Cloudy	
YUGOSLAVIA	15	Cloudy	

NASA Buys Apollo-15 Wine

DIJON, France, March 27 (Reuters).—A 228-liter lot of high-quality wine named Apollo-15 was bought at a wine auction here today for a record 6,500 francs by a merchant representing NASA, the American space agency.

The wine, of the local Burgundy, Nuits Saint-Georges variety, was named Apollo-15 because the American Apollo-15 crew named a moon crater Saint George, wine growers said here.

3 Cyprus Bishops Again Ask Makarios to Quit Presidency

NICOSIA, March 27 (UPI).—The governing body of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus asked again today that Archbishop Makarios resign as the island's president. It set no time limit for an answer.

The three bishops who constitute the holy synod sent a second letter to President Makarios stating that his retention of the political office "was undermining the prestige of the church."

"For this reason we emphatically repeat that you ought to resign from the presidential office and confine yourself to your spiritual and ecclesiastical duties," said the bishops in a six-and-a-half-page letter which was released to newsmen.

"Atheism, nihilism and lack of faith have filled the souls of the flock through the perpetuation of this situation," they said.

The letter came as a counter-reply to Archbishop Makarios who told the bishops previously that their request at the beginning of the month for his resignation "would cause national disaster" and lead to the partition of Cyprus.

The archbishop, however, told the synod he would comply with its demand if it insisted.

The bishops originally told President Makarios that the holding of a temporal office was a violation of church rules, and that his policies had cast aside the union of Cyprus with Greece.

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from the presidential office and confine yourself to your spiritual and ecclesiastical duties," said the bishops in a six-and-a-half-page letter which was released to newsmen.

"Atheism, nihilism and lack of faith have filled the souls of the flock through the perpetuation of this situation," they said.

The letter came as a counter-reply to Archbishop Makarios who told the bishops previously that their request at the beginning of the month for his resignation "would cause national disaster" and lead to the partition of Cyprus.

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Gas Stocks Dwindle in Italy As Refinery Strikes Continue

ROME, March 27 (UPI).—More gasoline stations closed down today as a result of a refinery strike that may spark Eastern variations for millions of Italians.

The caretaker cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti reported no progress in its attempt to mediate the strike.

The 55,000 employees of privately owned oil companies staged another nationwide, 24-hour strike today and scheduled another for Friday.

This followed a three-day strike last week and a series of province-by-province stoppages that reduced production.

With only the state oil company, AGIP, unaffected by the strike, gasoline supplies dwindled rapidly throughout the nation. Reports indicated that most of Italy's 10 million motorists may be without gasoline before Easter.

In Rome, it was estimated that 40 to 70 percent of the area's 2,000 gasoline stations closed down for lack of fuel. Lines of 40 or 50 cars formed today at pumps that were still open.

In Milan, Naples and other cities, only a handful of filling stations closed down. But Guido Donelli, a spokesman for Milan distributors, told newsmen:

"Stocks are not eternal. If the dispute is not settled soon, the stocks of the companies will run out and they will be unable to supply filling stations."

Disruptors in Rome and Naples wanted motorists against black-market dealers who they said, were selling gasoline diluted with substances that might damage engines.

The striking refinery workers were demanding a 36-hour week, better working conditions and a greater say in management.

In Mr. Andreotti's view, the strike ministers took so long to reach agreement was a sign of the Council of Ministers' weakness.

Six of them were youngsters. Police said all eight made their way across the border unarmed, but a family of four, who tried to escape to the West via Czechoslovakia, was separated. The man and his one-year-old son reached West German territory, police said, while Czechoslovak border guards took his wife and baby into custody.

Harike Bows Out, Backs Humphrey

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (UPI).—Sen. Vance Harike, of Indiana, withdrew yesterday as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination and endorsed Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota.

Sen. Harike, in a brief announcement, said, "I shall contest no other primaries nor seek delegates in any other state. I shall devote my full energies to nominating and electing Hubert H. Humphrey."

He is the third candidate to withdraw from the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. Late last year, Sens. Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma, and Birch Bayh, of Indiana, withdrew. On March 16 Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles removed himself as a serious candidate but said he would campaign to elect a Yorty-pledged delegation in California.

Salvador Coup Toll Mounts; Martial Law Is Maintained

SAN SALVADOR, March 27.—Martial law continued throughout El Salvador today as the death toll rose toward 200 following an unsuccessful attempt by military factions Saturday to overthrow the government of Col. Fidel Sanchez Hernandez.

A strict 1 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew remained in effect. Col. Benjamin Media, reportedly the leader of the revolt, was seized after a brief battle at his home, Gen. Sanchez Hernandez said.

Some policemen guarding his home were killed, he said. Another leader of the coup,

Angela Davis Murder-Plot Trial Begins

Prosecutor Declares Her Motive Was Love

By Leroy F. Aarons

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 27 (UPI)—"Simple human passion" drove Angela Davis to join in a conspiracy to kidnap and murder, prosecutor Albert Harris declared in the celebrated case finally entered the evidence phase today.

"It was passion for George Jackson, the Soledad Brother, a passion that knew no bounds, no limits, no respect for life, not even the life of George's brother," said the gray-haired, 41-year-old Mr. Harris, who is a deputy state attorney general.

Miss Davis is accused of helping to set up the courthouse break-out attempt in Marin County, north of San Francisco, on Aug. 7, 1970, in which George Jackson's 17-year-old brother, Jonathan, was killed, along with Superior Court Judge and two assistant judges.

Prosecutor Harris alleged today that the escape attempt and kidnapping of the judge, Harold Haley, and three jurors was actually an effort to ransom George Jackson. Fleets Drungo and John Clutchette—the Soledad Brothers—from San Quentin, where they were incarcerated awaiting trial for the slaying of guard.

"The evidence will show, said Mr. Harris, 'that this case is not political frame-up, not an instance of political persecution or racist persecution. The claim is the defendant is a political prisoner... is false.'

"This conspiracy was simple, ingenious and very nearly successful. Its ultimate objective was the release of George Jackson."

Mr. Harris said Miss Davis's contact with Jackson was revealed in a series of letters, some of which were found in Jackson's cell. She first became attached to him in May, 1970, when she first saw him at Soledad Prison, he said.

"That was the first physical contact, when the seed was planted that led to the day of terror."

Miss Davis, said Mr. Harris, considered herself married to George Jackson. She showed a willingness to do whatever was necessary to free him.

George Jackson himself was in jail August in what was described as an escape plot inside San Quentin. Shortly after that it was revealed that Miss Davis and Jackson—whom met several times—had been in love.

After stating that passion was Miss Davis's motive, Mr. Harris began laying out the prosecution's version of the chronology of events leading to the bloody riot-out outside the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed courtroom in San Rafael.

Speaking in a flat, unemotional voice to the jury of four men and eight women, Mr. Harris argued that:

• All four guns used in the riot-out had been purchased by Miss Davis over the preceding two years—one of them just two days before the incident. This allegation—central to the case—was part of the indictment.

• In the months before Aug. 7, Miss Davis bought 450 rounds of .40-caliber ammunition suitable for firing in two carbines at Jonathan Jackson carried freely into the courtroom.

• On Aug. 3, four days before an escape attempt, Miss Davis hired a plane from Los Angeles to San Francisco "for the purpose of playing her role in the conspiracy. She was not to leave the Bay area until after the crime was committed."

Two Soledad Brothers Found Not Guilty of Guard's Death

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (UPI)—An all-white jury today found two black convicts known as the "Soledad Brothers" not guilty of murder charges in a case tied to that of Angela Davis.

The jurors returned the verdict after Judge S. Lee Vawter had to accept their report that they were deadlocked and sent them back for further deliberations.

The heavily-guarded courtroom, surrounded by the strictest security in San Francisco judicial history, broke into cheers from supporters of the two black convicts.

An ardent supporter has been Angela Davis, the militant black Communist being tried in nearby San Jose on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy stemming from a shootout that authorities claim began as a scheme to take hostages in order to free the Soledad trio, Jackson's brother, Jonathan, two convicts and a judge died in that shootout at San Rafael Aug. 7, 1970.

Clutchette and Drungo testified they had nothing to do with Mr. Mills's death, which followed by three days the death of three black Soledad prisoners at the hands of a white guard, who was exterminated.

The acquittal did not mean freedom for Clutchette and Drungo, who were both serving long prison terms at the time of the Mills killing.

In addition, Drungo is one of the six defendants in another murder charge involving the deaths of three guards and two trusty convicts at San Quentin during the incident in which George Jackson was killed.



BEDSIDE CHECK—ITT lobbyist Mrs. Dita Beard (in bed) answering questions Sunday of Senate Judiciary subcommittee members. From right, in foreground: John Tunney, D., Calif.; Quentin Bardick, D., N.D.;

Edward Kennedy, D., Mass.; Philip Hart, D., Mich.; Marlow Cook, R., Ky. Mrs. Beard's attorney, David Fleming, is at far right, and Doctors David Garland and L. M. Radetsky are sitting at the foot of the bed.

ITT Lobbyist Held Too Ill For Quizzing

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Doctors attending ailing lobbyist Dita D. Beard said today that it was doubtful that she could ever testify again before the Senate Judiciary Committee considering the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general.

Dr. Lewis Radetsky, who Dr. David Garland said that it will be at least six months before Mrs. Beard, recovering from a heart ailment, might be well enough to travel to Washington for a Senate hearing.

Mrs. Beard collapsed during the second of two extraordinary hearings yesterday before a Senate subcommittee in a hospital meeting room.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., said today that it was now evident that one of Mrs. Beard's co-workers, trying to "get her," wrote the memorandum linking a settlement of an international Telephone & Telegraph Corp. anti-trust case with a pledge to underwrite part of the expenses of the Republican National Convention.

Sen. Gurney spoke at a hotel breakfast table before he and other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee returned to Washington.

A surprise element was injected into the case with a statement by Mrs. Beard's lawyer that two witnesses overheard the confrontation between the ITT lobbyist and columnist Bert Hume in which Mr. Hume presented her with a copy of the memorandum.

The lawyer, David W. Fleming of Van Nuys, Calif., suggested at a Denver news conference that the witnesses would back up Mrs. Beard's version of the meeting with the newsmen.

Mr. Hume is an investigator for columnist Jack Anderson, who reported that Mrs. Beard wrote the memorandum.

Mrs. Beard, Washington's ITT lobbyist, said that she repeatedly denied to Mr. Hume that she wrote the memo and claimed that Mr. Hume constantly harassed her during the meeting.

Mr. Hume claims that Mrs. Beard broke down during the meeting and confessed that she wrote the memo.

Mr. Fleming, who said that he was paid by ITT to represent Mrs. Beard, said that Mrs. Beard's secretary, Beverly Sincavage, and



Mrs. Dita Beard, ITT lobbyist, in Denver hospital Sunday, before arrival of Senate Judiciary subcommittee. She later had a heart seizure.

a personal friend and ITT employee, Walter Benning, overheard the talk Mrs. Beard had Feb. 24 with Mr. Hume.

It was the first time in the three-week-old controversy that anyone suggested that the Hume-Beard meeting was witnessed. It also almost certainly meant that Miss Sincavage and Mr. Benning would be called to testify in the Senate Judiciary Committee inquiry.

Sen. Gurney said that the 21/2 hours the six-member subcommittee spent with Mrs. Beard raised two possibilities about the controversial memorandum:

• "She wrote the memorandum when she was under the weather," Sen. Gurney said that was only a remote possibility.

• "Someone in ITT wrote the memo to get her."

Sen. Gurney said that he favored the latter theory as a result of Mrs. Beard's testimony that she recognized portions of the memo as her own but several key sentences apparently had been added by someone else, to "put a fast period to my existence."

The subcommittee, led by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., suspended its hearings when Mrs. Beard indefinitely when the ITT Washington lobbyist had heart contractions. Her doctor said that they could lead to a major heart attack.

She was reported resting comfortably today in her room at the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital, where she has been confined since March 3 after columnist Jack Anderson published the memorandum and attributed it to her.

Sen. Hart, who led the panel of senators in questioning Mrs. Beard, said that the committee would resume hearings Wednesday with testimony from ITT President Harold Gossens.

The sudden halt to the questioning, when Mrs. Beard suffered her seizure, prevented the committee from pursuing her reference to White House involvement in the case.

Mrs. Beard said that the White House called her Washington supervisor, W.R. Merriam, concerning financial aid for the COP convention. She did not elaborate before her seizure and gave no indication that the White House solicited the funds. The caller was unidentified.

ITT Analysis Questioned

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—A spokesman for the Senate Judiciary Committee said yesterday that the controversial memorandum that generated the committee's investigation of ITT's contribution to the Republican National Convention was not given by the committee to the company.

The company issued a statement Saturday saying that it had retained experts to analyze the memorandum and that the experts had found that it was a fraud.

John Holloman, 30, chief counsel of the committee, said in Denver yesterday that the only time the memorandum was out of the committee's possession was when it was given to the Justice Department and the FBI for government analysis.

The FBI found that the memorandum was written about June 25, 1971, the date typed on it. The ITT experts said that it was written much later, most likely this January.

News Analysis

ITT Case Evokes Memories Of Latin Interventions by U.S.

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (UPI)—In 1916 Gen. Smedley Butler of the U.S. Marines led his troops ashore in the Dominican Republic—to make that country safe, as he put it, "for the boys of the National City Bank." The little Caribbean nation had defaulted on loan payments and other obligations, and the United States had decided to intervene militarily to restore order.

In 1970, according to material made public by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, a vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. wrote the White House urging action to make Chile, in effect, safe for ITT. The Chileans had elected a Socialist, Salvador Allende Gossens, as president, and the New York-based corporation felt that his inauguration should be prevented so as to safeguard ITT and other U.S. investments in Chile and other Latin American countries.

Corporation executives have as much right as anyone to lobby the government for their interests, but the boldness of ITT's purported venture in persuasion, with its evocation of the heyday of U.S. interventionism in the hemisphere, created a stir in Washington—and, not surprisingly, in Latin American capitals as well. Although the State Department declared that "any ideas of thwarting the Chilean constitutional process following the election of 1970 were firmly rejected by this administration," the Senate Foreign Relations Committee scheduled hearings on the influence of multinational U.S. corporations on foreign policy.

'Arrogance of Power'

In recent decades, according to one senator, these corporations have grown so big as to acquire their own "arrogance of power." ITT is only the ninth largest corporation in the United States but its resources and access to levers of power are formidable.

The U.S. government's defense and intelligence activities are importantly linked to ITT's technology and knowhow in space and satellite communications. ITT has a space division working on top-secret contracts for the Defense Department. But ITT in the past 10 years has acquired 101 corporations in the United States and 87 foreign countries. Its present interests, valued at \$6 billion, range far beyond communications—to fire insurance, hotel chains (Sheraton), food industries, housing, car rentals (Avis) and book publishing.

ITT, in fact, often acts and sounds more like a government than a private company. It employs former American diplomats and former foreign correspondents, including a Pulitzer Prize winner. In recent years it has established its own foreign-policy and foreign-intelligence units. To assist its president, Harold Gossens, ITT has a star-studded board of directors, including the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, John A. McCone, and a number of well-connected international bankers.

'Protective Reaction'

Employing more than 350,000 persons in the United States and about 200,000 in its affiliates abroad, ITT has its own international communications network, its own fleet of jetliners and its own counterespionage operation. A system of periodic "sweeps" checks its offices for bugs and wiretaps. The company's shredders destroy unwanted or compromising documents. Yet all its precautions have been unable to

protect it from that latest governmental phenomenon, the leak. Mr. Allende was elected in September, 1970, on a platform of nationalizing much of Chilean industry, domestic and foreign-owned. The alleged ITT documents suggested that the company, with close to \$200 million in diversified investments in Chile, had sought a species of "protective reaction" for its Chilean interests.

Some alleged ITT memorandums described purported dealings with the CIA on the possibility of promoting an anti-Allende coup. One ITT official in Washington was said to have reported to his superiors that he had informed the White House that the corporation would provide financial assistance "in seven figures" to help prevent Mr. Allende's inauguration in November, 1970.

What influence ITT has on the making of foreign policy is debatable. What is clear thus far is that the new disclosures have embarrassed both ITT and the Nixon administration and provoked a political wildfire for President Allende, who had always claimed that "the Yanks are out to get us."

Other Charges Against Ahmad Upheld

Berrigan-7 Defendant Cleared on 2 Counts

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27 (UPI)—A federal judge today acquitted a Pakistani member of the Berrigan seven on two charges.

Judge R. Dixon Herman, however, refused to acquit Egal Ahmad and other defendants on the main charge of a kidnapping-bombing conspiracy against the government.

The judge also struck out the testimony of the government's star witness, Boyd F. Douglas Jr., where he identified Mr. Ahmad's voice through tape recordings. But he denied a blanket motion for a judgment of acquittal of all the defendants.

One of the counts of which Mr. Ahmad was acquitted charged him with helping another defendant, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, mail a letter to the Rev. Philip P. Berrigan that allegedly contained a threat to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Second Count

The second count on which Judge Herman directed acquittal accused Mr. Ahmad of helping Sister McAlister smuggle a letter to Father Berrigan in prison.

Mr. Douglas, testifying for the government as an FBI informer, said that he received two telephone calls from Mr. Ahmad about Father Berrigan's reaction to the alleged kidnapping letter. He said that he never met Mr. Ahmad and recognized his voice by matching it with tape recordings.

Judge Herman ruled as the government and defense prepared for final summations.

Earlier today, the defense reopened its case briefly to submit as evidence 35 exhibits designed to show that Douglas promoted the anti-war movement while in the employ of the FBI.

The defense exhibit of letters, posters, pictures and telephone

call records had been marked for identification by the defense during the five-week government case. But they had not been entered because the defense rested Friday without calling a single witness.

The defendants, with the concurrence of their six lawyers, decided among themselves that, in five weeks of testimony by 64 witnesses, the government had not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a meeting of the minds to form the agreement necessary to create a legal conspiracy.

The defense contends that the various letters between the defendants and the talk of a conspiracy were contained only in ideas and that Douglas infiltrated the group "trying to change an idea into an agreement."

Hundreds of peace militants in black robes, with faces painted white to resemble death masks, marched outside the courthouse today. The march is to be followed by daily demonstrations leading up to a Saturday rally, which organizers hope will draw 15,000 persons.

Mayor Alioto Wins Lawsuit, Still Faces Criminal Charges

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 27 (UPI)—A Superior Court jury returned verdicts yesterday in favor of San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and two former Washington State officials in a \$2.3-million fee-sharing trial.

The jury of six men and six women deliberated more than 10 1/2 hours before deciding in favor of the defendants on all three causes of action sought by the plaintiffs.

The civil case went to the jury Saturday after more than six months of testimony and arguments. The defendants still face federal criminal charges of conspiring to bribe a state official in connection with the same set of circumstances. A tentative trial date has been set for April 27.

The plaintiffs in the civil case—the State of Washington and 12 publicly-owned utilities in the state—sought recovery of \$2.3 million in legal fees paid to Mr. Alioto for anti-trust work during the 1960s.

State Officials

Mr. Alioto's codefendants were former Washington state Attorney General John J. O'Connell and George E. Faler, a former assistant state attorney general. The suit contended Mr. Alioto improperly and secretly shared \$800,000 of his fee with Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Faler and that Mr. O'Connell improperly removed a \$1-million limit on Mr. Alioto's fees.

The defendants denied any wrongdoing, saying Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Faler were paid for work they did in helping Mr. Alioto recover \$16.2 million from major electrical-equipment manufacturers for the utilities.

The suit was filed more than two years ago after a series of newspaper articles in late 1969 revealed the fee-sharing arrangement and the lifting of the \$1-million limit.

The plaintiffs argued that Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Faler were state officials and that accepting fees violated the state's conflict-of-interest statute.

The defendants argued that Washington law prohibits the attorney general from representing utility districts in his official capacity but that, as a private attorney representing the districts, there was no conflict of interest.

Alioto Charges Malice

Reached in Washington, D.C., through his San Francisco office, Mr. Alioto said: "This was a malicious political lawsuit from the beginning, and we have the evidence to prove it."

"I now call upon Nixon's campaign manager John Mitchell, the architect of this perfidy, to do the decent thing and dismiss his malicious Seattle indictment. It will be thrown out anyway."

He referred to the federal criminal charges still pending. Mr. Mitchell resigned as attorney general to head the President's re-election campaign.

"My family and I are grateful for the jury's perceptive verdict," Mr. Alioto said. "The judge's instructions clearly held that fee-sharing under these circumstances was legal and proper."

Italian Doctors Find Drugs Killed Getty Kin

ROME, March 27 (UPI)—Italian medical examiners reported today that Talita Fol Getty, actress wife of Paul Getty Jr., died last summer from a massive injection of heroin, and not from an overdose of sleeping pills as first suspected.

Mrs. Getty was found unconscious in her apartment in the old part of Rome last July 10. Beside her bed was an empty bottle of sleeping pills. Mr. Getty is the third son of the American oil billionaire.

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2 Prosecutors Accuse Press Of Distortions in Irving Case

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP).—Two leading New York law-enforcement officials have accused the press of impeding their investigation of Clifford Irving by publishing "false and misleading" stories.

U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. and Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan made the charges in a letter released yesterday. It was sent to former Judge Bernard Botwin, now president of the New York City Bar Association.

Without identifying the publications, they stated that the stories that appeared in The New York Times, the New York Daily News and Time magazine.

Mr. Hogan and Mr. Seymour said that the stories in the three publications and generally in other news accounts compromised the integrity of their offices because the accounts gave the aura of truth.

Mr. Botwin said that he supported the creation of a special committee and agreed that the Irving coverage should be "analyzed" in an open study.

Mr. Hogan and Mr. Seymour said that "speculative" and "rumor" stories appeared when their offices refused to release any statement or information, after it became apparent that criminal indictments might result against Mr. Irving and others, in order not to "endanger their right to a fair trial before an unbiased jury."

The question raised in the eight-page joint letter were being posed now, both attorneys said, because the defendants had entered pleas of guilty and a public discussion of the matter could no longer prejudice a pending trial.

Luns, in Britain, Views U.S. Forces As Irreplaceable

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters).—Joseph Luns, NATO Secretary-General, said here today that United States forces in Europe are still irreplaceable in both political and military terms.

Any drastic unilateral reduction would upset the East-West balance and could spell the end of an era during which the West has been able to move from confrontation to negotiation with its opponents, he said.

Mr. Luns, here on a three-day official visit, was speaking at the Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies.

He added that the East-West balance could be equally upset if the European partners were to refuse a greater share of the defense burden.

Mr. Luns, who this morning had talks with Lord Carrington, British Defense Secretary, said that it was a matter of concern in the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the rate of defense expenditure has declined since 1965.

Sees Douglas-Horne

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Mr. Luns spent an hour today discussing East-West relations and other questions with British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Horne.

A Foreign Office spokesman said they concentrated on the Soviet proposal for a European security conference.

Yemen Threatens South With War

BEIRUT, March 27 (AP).—Yemen today threatened to go to war against neighboring South Yemen after fresh border activities in which 83 north Yemenis were reported killed.

The threat came in a statement issued by Yemen's embassy in Beirut a few hours before the country's premier, Mohammed el-Hadi, arrived on a tour of Arab capitals to explain his views and seek support.

The statement held the Marxist government of South Yemen responsible for border incursions last week that brought the death of 10 Yemenis to 168 in 10 months.

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Free-Market Gold Sale By U.S. Under Study

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—The Treasury has considered in recent months what would be a dramatic move—selling some of the government's remaining \$9.7 billion gold stock on the free market.

Secretary John B. Connally has so far not decided to do so, though he is known to be attracted by the idea. Mr. Connally has the legal authority to sell the gold any time he wants.

The purpose of such sales, if made, would be twofold. First, it would tend to drive down the market price of gold and thus help to bring home the point that the free gold price is essentially meaningless for currency values, the foreign exchange markets and the world economy.

As one high official put it, "The price of gold has no business being in the headlines."

But another view, U.S. sales could quickly dampen "gold fever" at times when a rush to buy gold might be contributing to nervousness on the foreign exchange markets. At the very least, the possibility of U.S. sales would introduce a note of great uncertainty into the gold market.

High officials point out that the gold market is normally very "thin" with only a small volume of trading. Thus small volumes of trading, if they were to be offered for sale could have a big downward effect on the price.

The second reason for such sales would be to demonstrate that the United States means what it says in its desire to phase gold out of the world monetary system. In effect, the sales would be a demonstration that the United States has little interest in maintaining a big gold stock for monetary purposes, especially now that the dollar is no longer convertible into gold.

A Breach of Agreement

Since March 1968, the world's treasuries and central banks have neither bought nor sold gold in the free market. The price has been gradually pushed up since that time to its current level of about \$48 an ounce by a combination of steadily rising worldwide industrial demand and classic gold hoarding in some parts of the world, which tends to be augmented at times of monetary uncertainty.

The great bulk of the supply for the market comes from South Africa's newly produced gold.

A sale of U.S. officially held gold in the market would be a breach of the March 1968, agree-

ment among the leading industrial countries. However, officials point out that a number of other monetary "rules of the game" are now in suspension or out of date, above all the key rule of the old monetary system that the United States would convert foreign-held dollars into gold.

Over the long run, most analysts project that demand for gold will tend to outrun the supply, meaning a gradually rising price. Jack P. Bennett, deputy under-secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said in a recent speech, "The time may be coming when gold has become too valuable to waste on money."

A sale of some of the U.S. gold stock would help to demonstrate the view that gold now is "just a commodity," as silver has already become.

Sterling or Mark Held Best Base Of Eurocurrency

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—A new European currency would have the best chance of success if it were based on an existing national currency, such as sterling or the deutsche mark, according to a study made by Yale professor Richard N. Cooper.

Prof. Cooper says that sterling has the edge as a logical candidate because worldwide facilities for sterling dealing already exist.

A former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for international monetary affairs, Prof. Cooper suggested that sterling is best qualified as the "intervention" currency that would be used by the Common Market countries to maintain the narrower exchange rate margins they recently decided to adopt.

As a step in the direction of evolving a common monetary unit, the E.C. has agreed to narrow the margin of exchange rate fluctuations to 1 1/8 percent against each other, compared to the 2 1/4 percent variation either side of the dollar. (The internal European "band" becomes 2 1/4 percent, instead of 4 1/2 percent compared to the dollar.)

The Cooper analysis, published by the British-North American Committee, recognized that a sterling-based European currency depends on "the uncertain prospects" for the U.K. balance of payments after entry into the Common Market and would require placing the management of sterling in European hands.

EEC Finance Ministers Set Parley in Rome

BRUSSELS, March 27 (AP).—EEC finance ministers are to hold one of their quarterly "unofficial" meetings in Rome on April 24 and 25, including for the first time ministers from the four candidate countries due to join the EEC next year, a Common market spokesman said today.

The meeting, previously tentatively scheduled for April 19-20, is expected to cover current monetary problems, including reform of the international monetary system, as well as economic policy questions.

Sony Profits In 1st Quarter Up 69 Percent

If Extraordinary Gain Excluded, Rise Is 29%

TOKYO, March 27 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Sony Corp. rose 69 percent in the first quarter ended Jan. 31, to the equivalent of \$17.25 million, from the year-earlier level.

Profit for the latest quarter was equal to 34 cents per American depository share (ADS), compared with 20 cents a year ago. Each ADS represents two shares of Sony common.

Sales rose 28 percent from the year-ago level, to the equivalent of \$193.28 million.

Sony said its first-quarter profit includes a credit of \$4.07 million, reflecting some of the effects of last year's currency adjustment. The year-earlier figure, which has been restated at the dollar's new rate of 308 yen, does not contain a comparable item.

Officials explained that most of the first-quarter credit, termed by the company a "translation adjustment," came from a write-up of the yen value of inventories held by overseas subsidiaries.

If this credit is neglected, first-quarter net profit shows a gain of about 29 percent from a year earlier, the same as the rate of increase in sales.

This development, indicating a steady profit margin, represents an improvement from the trend last year when profit gains tended to trail advances in sales.

Officials attributed the improvement primarily to the fact that first-quarter depreciation at \$44.3 million was little changed from a year earlier. Last year, Sony's depreciation write-offs showed substantial increases from year-earlier levels. Officials said a peak has been reached and a continued level trend is expected this year.

Sony's sales were \$100.5 million in Japan, up 40 percent from a year earlier and \$92.7 million in exports, up 19 percent.

Bowater Paper Views '72 With Some Optimism

LONDON, March 27 (AP-DJ).—Bowater Paper Corp., after the worst year in its history, views 1972 with "some guarded optimism," Martin Ritchie, chairman, said today.

"This year will certainly be the turn of the tide," he added.

Last year Bowater's profit plummeted 52 percent while sales fell 14 percent.

Because of 1971's depressed earnings and the loss of nearly \$750,000 in direct revenues as a result of Britain's power crisis, directors voted to omit the final 1971 dividend.

Mr. Ritchie said, however, that Bowater expects "to make up" some of the loss of revenues from the coal miners' strike and resulting power crisis. He noted that at the end of the strike four paper mills had been shut down while the others were "limping."

Prior to the February and March power crisis, he said, January had been a good month.

Mr. Ritchie predicted that Bowater sales in the 1972 first half would exceed the \$132.5 million reported for the 1971 first half. While declining to comment on earnings prospects, he added, "I would be very surprised if the third and fourth quarters won't be very good."

Consumer Price Index Up .6 Percent in Italy

ROME, March 27 (Reuters).—The Italian consumer price index in February rose 0.6 percent from January and 4.9 percent from the year-ago month to 120.1, the Central Institute said today.

The wholesale price index rose 0.3 percent from January and 2.8 percent from a year ago to 105.4, the institute added. Both indices are based on 1970 equalling 100.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Rise

U.S. machine tool orders rose sharply in February from both the prior month and the prior year, but bookings still were relatively low. Last month's orders totaled \$85.5 million, up 20.4 percent from January and up a sharper 44.4 percent from the depressed February, 1971, level, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association. So far this year, orders are running 38 percent higher than in the same 1971 period. January and February orders rose 55 percent from domestic customers while total foreign orders dropped 37 percent, the association noted.

Jones & Laughlin to Develop Mine

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plans to join in a partnership with Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. to develop a new iron ore facility in Michigan which will provide it with a "significant new supply" of high-quality iron ore pellets. Total capital expenditure for the project would be about \$180 million. J&L also plans to increase its existing participation in Marquette Iron Mining Co. in Michigan.

Nippon Kokan Cuts Spending

Nippon Kokan of Japan, manufacturer of ships, heavy machinery and steel mill products, reports that capital spending in fiscal 1972 will be 10.6 billion yen, about \$340 million on a construction basis, down 34.4 percent from the previous year. Of the total, 94.8 billion yen is earmarked for steel production facilities, down from 147.7 billion yen a year earlier.

Chrysler U.K. Expanding

Chrysler Corp.'s U.K. affiliate, in "an outright bid to dominate the replacement parts market,"

which totals about £400 million a year, is expanding its parts replacement facilities and setting up a chain of specialist dealers to handle a range of parts for all popular makes of autos. Included will be more than 100 accessories for British Leyland, Chrysler, Ford and Vauxhall (General Motors) cars.

Mumm May Take Over Heidsieck

The French wine and champagne producer G.E. Mumm et Cie. is expected to shortly conclude negotiations for the take-over of a competing champagne firm, Heidsieck Monopole. Mumm is controlled by Distillers Corp. Seagrams of Canada.

Ford to Help Chrysler Retool

Ford Motor Co. plans to make body dies for some of the 1974 model Chrysler Corp. cars. A Chrysler spokesman said the company only has the capacity to do 40 percent of its own work. The requirements for 1974 models are for 1,300 sets of dies and Ford plans to make some of the metal forming dies, the spokesman said. Industry observers said Ford is expected to do 5 percent of Chrysler's work. The plan has drawn criticism from independent tool and die shops already hurting because the auto industry has stretched out the interval between major styling changes.

Del Monte to Buy European Vendor

Del Monte Corp. of the United States plans to enter the European vending and food service business by acquiring the operations of Euro-Vend in Belgium, England, France and West Germany. Terms were not disclosed.

Economic Analysis

If Cure Defines Illness, U.K. Is in Bad Way

By Michael Stern

LONDON, March 27 (NYT).

—If laymen can judge the seriousness of an illness by the size of the dose of medicine prescribed by the doctor, then the British people now know that their economy is in a very bad way.

The doctor who has been doing the prescribing is Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The illness is stagflation. The medicine is tax cuts.

Last April, when the fever chart of unemployment showed 13,483 people out of work, Mr. Barber prescribed a tax cut of \$1.4 billion. In July, when the number rose to \$29,602, he prescribed another cut of \$610 million. Last week, with well over a million unemployed, he administered a massive cut of \$2.4 billion, the biggest tax reduction ever made in Britain.

Unemployment is just one symptom of what is wrong with the economy. Another is inflation. As measured by the index of retail prices, it has been rising precipitously—by 8.7 percent last year—forcing up the cost of living and fueling wage demands.

Another symptom is a flat index of industrial production, which showed no increase last year. Business investment fell by 3 percent.

These figures were a keen disappointment to the Conservative government, which had hoped that the tax cuts would stimulate demand that manufacturers would begin hiring laid-off workers. Investment in new machinery and raise output. Consumer spending did, indeed, rise sharply last year, but it did not bring the benefits the government hoped for.

There are several explanations. One is that many Britons bought imported goods rather than domestically produced ones, with the result that if they stimulated any employment, it was overseas.

Another reason the economy has not been responding to the medicine is that industry has been undergoing a shakeout that may leave many workers permanently unemployed.

Productivity has been increasing, meaning that in many industries it takes fewer workers to turn out the same amount of goods.

Another explanation for the failure of employment to pick up is that labor unions have pushed wage costs so high in some in-

dustries that they have priced themselves out of the market. This is true, for example, in the coal industry, which could not survive if the government, which owns most of the mines, did not sell coal at high prices to the electric-power industry, which it also owns.

Some economists say the rise

in productivity will permanently reduce the labor base needed by industry. Others say the high rate of unemployment is caused by cyclical factors and assert that the tax cuts have not had enough time to work their way through to have an effect.

Still others say the dose of tax cuts has not been big enough.

Memorex Computer Move Fails to Excite Analysts

NEW YORK, March 27 (Reuters).—Wall Street analysts see more problems than promise for Memorex Corp. in its announced entry last week into the mainframe computer market.

They cite a variety of reasons for being less than enthusiastic. The biggest, of course, is IBM, which is not expected to sit by idly and permit Memorex to carve out too large a share of its market.

Memorex apparently is pinning its hopes on the fact that it has a machine it believes to be superior to the competition's. Even if that is true, analysts say, there is more to selling computers than just building a faster machine.

A \$100 Million Investment

Memorex claims that its new systems offer technological advantages to the user of small and medium-size systems. These include large data storage, comprehensive communications capability and speeds twice those of competing systems. Laurence L. Spitters, president, said that from early 1970 until late in 1972 Memorex will have spent \$100 million on development and marketing.

Jack Lukin of Burnham & Co. said that even if the Memorex computer is faster or cheaper than the competition's, "I don't know to what extent they are going to be able to place them in the market." The type of user for this machine "needs a great deal of support in terms of systems applications and software and Memorex has not been known for these capabilities."

In addition, he noted, the potential customer usually likes to have some confidence that the company will be around to help out if it is ever needed. "Much larger and stronger companies than Memorex have encountered this problem," he said.

Even if Memorex manages to place a great many machines, Mr. Lukin said, the company's pro-

blems would not be over. The oneshot sale is as usual for this type, probably would be tested. Memorex said rental would range from \$2,500 to \$12,000 a month. Leasing, said Mr. Lukin, "would just intensify the company's cash flow problem."

The same concern was expressed by other analysts, who noted that Memorex lost \$13.4 million in 1971. Part of the loss came from heavy asset writeoffs and analysts believe more writeoffs may be in store for 1972.

A number of analysts believe that the company may have some difficulty in arranging the necessary financing. Most believe that the company will turn to banks rather than go to the market. Banks already have a fairly large stake in the company and may be willing to advance more to protect their investment, said Alan Rosenfeld of Bache & Co.

Serious Problems Already Exist

Meanwhile, analysts noted that Memorex has serious problems in some of the fields it already is in. Mr. Rosenfeld noted that it already has been hurt by intense price cutting in the peripheral equipment market and the prospect is that the competition will intensify.

Mr. Lukin noted that one of the company's "hottest items," the 1270 communications controller, which now competes with an obsolete IBM product, will face new competition. IBM, he said, has just come out with a new model, the 3705, which leapfrogs the Memorex model.

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N.Y. Prices Drift Down; Trading Sets '72 Low

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—Prices generally assumed a weaker tone on the New York Stock Exchange today as trading slowed to its lowest so far this year.

Turnover of 12.18 million shares reflected the lack of any strong investment convictions by either the big institutions or the small investors. This volume, which compared with Friday's 15.38 million shares, ranked as the lowest since Dec. 27.

The Dow Jones industrial average, meandering along with minor losses during the session, declined 2.56 to 838.72.

Grocery-Chain Issues Tumble

Food chain issues took a tumble as perhaps the market's weakest group, while some glamour stocks tacked on gains.

Prices of grocery-chain stocks were marked down as follows: Safeway Stores, off 2 5/8 to 39; Winn-Dixie Stores, off 3 1/4 to 53; First National Stores, down 3/4 to 32 1/8; Albertsons, off 3/4 to 13 3/4; Kroger, off 7/8 to 28 3/4; Grand Union, down 5/8 to 20 1/4; and Great Atlantic & Pacific, off 3/8 to 19 3/4.

This weakness followed a warning by President Nixon over the weekend that he would take action to restrain food prices if they continued to rise and suggested that such action would be directed against "middlemen" rather than farmers.

Gold's Decline

The gold group move downward on the heels of a report that the Treasury has considered selling some of the government's remaining gold. Losses of more than a point were registered by Homestake Mining, Campbell Red Lake Mines and American-South African Investment. Dome Mines, however, added 1 1/8.

Savings-and-loans scored gains in response to a pickup in mortgage-lending activity last month. Imperial Corp. of America added 1 at 15 1/8. California Financial rose 1/2 to 8.

Imperial Corp. was the only one of the 15 most actively-traded issues to display a gain. But all losses on the active list were held to fractions, except for United Merchants & Manufacturers, down 1 to 25.

Prices also slipped in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index dipped 0.03 at 27.81.

Imperial Oil, the day's most active stock, gained 3/8 at 33 5/8. Two U.S. companies have contracted to purchase 10 trillion

cubic feet of natural gas from Imperial.

Among the most-actively traded over-the-counter issues were North Central Airlines, up 1/8 at 5 3/4 bid; Forest Oil, off 1/4 at 18 3/4 bid; and Clinton Oil, unchanged at 1 15/16.

Prices on the bond market were little changed on the day as government intermediaries recovered from midday softness and corporate rates finished about unchanged.

U.S. Firms Cut Capital Outflows In Last Quarter

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—The Commerce Department reported yesterday that the net corporate capital outflow was reduced to \$461 million in the fourth quarter of 1971 after outflows averaging over \$1.3 billion in each of the first three quarters of the year. Nevertheless, for 1971 as a whole, the outflows totaled a record \$2.5 billion.

The department attributed the fourth-quarter improvement to a drop in direct investment outflows. According to preliminary data, direct investment capital outflows totaled \$358 million in the fourth quarter, after outflows of \$1.4 billion in each of the three preceding quarters. However, the department noted that fourth-quarter statistics in this area are subject sometimes to significant revision.

The total 1971 net corporate capital outflow was a deterioration of \$2.6 billion from the \$1.8 billion in 1970. The department attributed the change mostly to increased foreign borrowing by U.S. corporations. U.S. companies had borrowed about \$2.89 billion abroad during 1970, but this dropped to about \$1.22 billion last year.

The department said, "An area breakdown of net corporate capital flows shows several major shifts." For example, it said, net outflows to Western Europe in 1971 were about \$1.4 billion, "an adverse shift" of \$2.3 billion from 1970.

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-1972- Stocks and		Sts.	Net	-1972- Stocks and		Sts.	Net
High, Low.	Div. in \$	100s. First, High Low Last, Chge	High, Low. Div. in \$	100s. First, High Low Last, Chge	High, Low.	Div. in \$	100s. First, High Low Last, Chge
211-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	291-72	29	24 2/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
212-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	292-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
213-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	293-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
214-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	294-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
215-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	295-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
216-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	296-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
217-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	297-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
218-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	298-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
219-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	299-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4
220-72	28	Do 4.1502-27	2249	300-72	29	24 1/8	29 1/4 +1 1/4

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

حکمت از ابن ابی عمیر

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(Continued on Page 11)

\$40,000.00

\$20,000,000

\$20,000,000

7½% Guaranteed Notes
due March 15, 1979

Both Unconditionally Guaranteed by

Utah International Inc.
(formerly Utah Construction & Mining Co.)

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Astaire & Co.
Banca d'America e d'Italia	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca Privata Finanziaria	Banca Provinciale Lombarda S.p.A.
Banco Ambrosiano	Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.	Banque Ameribas	Banque Blyth & Cie
Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
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Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handel-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank— Gummr Bohn & Co. A/S	
Breisch Pischof Schoeller Bankkommanditgesellschaft	Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.	Cazenove & Co. Aktiengesellschaft	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
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Den Danske Landsmandsbank	Delbrick & Co.	The Delft Banking Corporation Limited	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank—	Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Edilcentro S.p.A.
Fidi-Milano S.p.A. Finanziaria Italiana di Investimenti	Finacor S.A.	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers Limited	Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bungeener Securities Limited	
Hambors Bank Limited	Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Istituto Bancario Italiano	Jardine Fleming & Company Limited	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Keyser Ullman (London) Limited
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Società Nazionale Sviluppo	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Svenska Handelsbanken Limited
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			Wood Gundy

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation The First Boston Corporation Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Kiddier, Peabody & Co.
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Lazard Frères & Co. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Paribas Corporation Salomon Brothers
Incorporated
Smith, Barney & Co. Bache & Co. Swiss American Corporation UBS-DB Corporation Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Incorporated Incorporated
Baer Securities Corporation Bear, Stearns & Co. Burnham & Company Inc. Dominick & Dominick,
Incorporated
The Dominion Securities Corporation Lepercq, de Neufville & Co. Model, Roland & Co., Inc. New York Hanseatic International Ltd.
Incorporated

March 28, 1972

March 28, 1972

**ABSTRACT
ANNUAL REPORT
YEAR 1971**

- CAPITAL INCREASED TO BF 5,000 MILLION
- SHARE-SPLITTING OPERATION
- INCREASED DIVIDEND ON GREATER NUMBER OF SHARES

The chief features of 1971 included the participation of a number of Group companies in building the nuclear power station at Doel. The engineering is the work of Tractier et Electricité, the engineering office of which now has investment products under survey to a total value of over B.Fr. 65 million.

Other events included the decision of Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt to build a new electrolytic zinc plant at Overpelt, with an initial annual capacity of 80,000 tons.

Société Générale de Banque has increased to a thousand the number of its branch premises in Belgium. New facilities provided for customers included the "S" cheque and the formation of the Rentinvest investment fund.

The merger of one of the Arbed production units with another belonging to Röchling'sche Eisen- und Stahlwerke G.m.b.H. led to the formation of the Röchling-Burbach company, which has a steel producing capacity of 3 million tons a year.

The Cockerill Company brought new rolling mills into operation; Compagnie Maritime Belge commissioned up-to-date new vessels; La Brugeoise et Nivelles entered into an agreement with the Belgian Government for the reconstruction of the Belgian rolling stock industry; Carbochimique joined forces with S.A. ASSED as a rationalisation measure in the nitrate industry, and the P.R.B. Company expanded still further, particularly in the production of polyurethane foam.

	1969	1970	1971
Net profit B.F.r. m.	633	714	815
Dividends distributed	560	630	751
Net yield at market price	4.59%	4.84%	5.30%

In other countries Genstar (Canada) extended its business in Western Canada, by securing control of three construction companies at Calgary and acquiring a majority shareholding in Ocean Cement, Vancouver.

Further particulars of these and other operations, and a general description of the activities of Société Générale de Belgique and the companies of its Group, will be found in the Annual Report for 1971, which is now available.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN THE FAR EAST.

GUAM HILTON NEAR AGANA ON THE BAY. **HONGKONG HILTON** ON HONG KONG ISLAND. **KUALA LUMPUR HILTON** OPENING SUMMER, 1972. **MANILA HILTON** IN CENTRAL MANILA. **SINGAPORE HILTON** ROOFTOP POOL AND RESTAURANT. **TOKYO HILTON** CENTER OF TOKYO SOCIAL LIFE.

AND THERE ARE 48 OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS AROUND THE WORLD. FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.



Michael von Hoyningen-Huene, right, and Peter von Elten, officers of Morgan Guaranty's new Munich office, in front of the city's famed Residenz, with Theatinerkirche spires in background.

Now, when you need an international bank in Munich, consider Morgan Guaranty

Morgan Guaranty has been doing business in Germany for many years, serving companies that have international banking needs, from our offices in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf. Now Morgan Guaranty has opened an office in Munich, at Von-der-Tann-Strasse 13. The officer in charge is Michael von Hoyningen-Huene, born in Berlin and educated at the University of Munich and in the U.S. at Columbia University. During more than a dozen years with Morgan, Mr. von Hoyningen-Huene has served the bank in New York, in Paris, and in Frankfurt.

Because Morgan Guaranty specializes in corporate banking, it concentrates its efforts in international financial and business centres around the world. Wherever they are located, our experienced and versatile officers keep in close touch with all of the bank's worldwide activities. And because we give our officers an unusual amount of autonomy, decisions don't get bogged down.

The bankers in our new Munich office have expertise



in all manner of corporate financial services, including short- and medium-term financing, money-market investments, foreign exchange, and international money management systems. They have special talent and training for helping European companies invest in the U.S. Their primary objective: to help companies grow.

In Munich or elsewhere, whatever your corporate banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. Our experts are already helping 95 of the world's 100 largest corporations solve their financial problems.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 • IN MUNICH: Von-der-Tann-Strasse 13 (telephone 288445) • IN FRANKFURT: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8 (telephone 717201) • IN DÜSSELDORF: Berliner Allee 43 (telephone 10791) • OTHER BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas • ASSOCIATED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS in 31 countries • Member, FDIC.

Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

مركز الأعمال

هكذا من الامم

[illegible]

March 22, 1972

Drexel Firestone <small>Incorporated</small>	duPont Glove Forgan <small>Incorporated</small>	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Salomon Brothers
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Bache & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Allen & Company <small>Incorporated</small>	A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.	Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Burnham & Company Inc.
Shields & Company <small>Incorporated</small>	G. H. Walker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	W. E. Hutton & Co.
Edwards & Hanly	Estabrook & Co., Inc.	Waiston & Co., Inc.
New York Hanseatic Corporation		H. Hertz & Co., Inc.
		Putnam, Coffin, Doolittle, Newburger

March 25, 1972

duPont Glore Forgan <small>Incorporated</small>	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>
Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Bache & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Bear, Stearns & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., Inc.
Burnham & Company Inc.	Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
W. F. Hutton & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	Hill Samuel Securities Corporation
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.	G. H. Walker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	R. W. Pressprich & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
		Walston & Co., Inc.

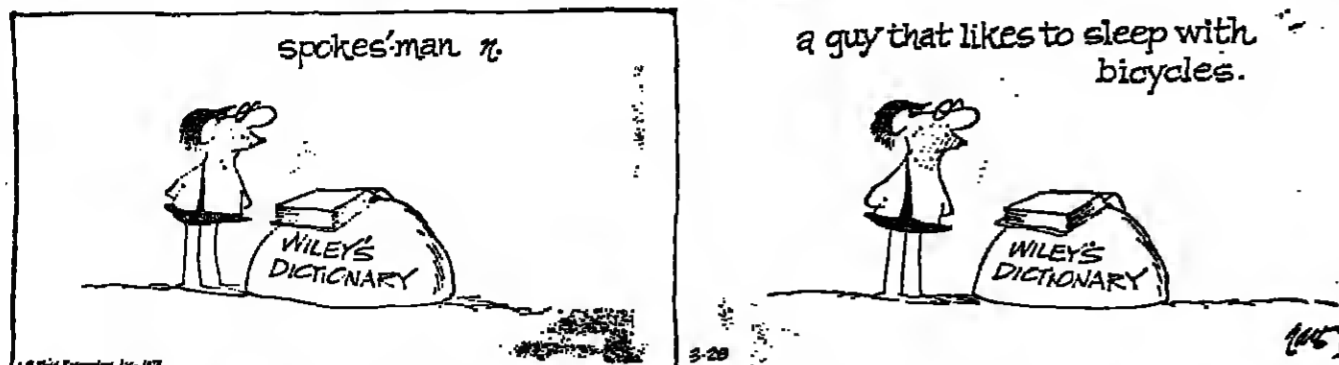
March 24, 1972

March 24, 1972:

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.A.B.N.E.R.



BEETLE BAILEY



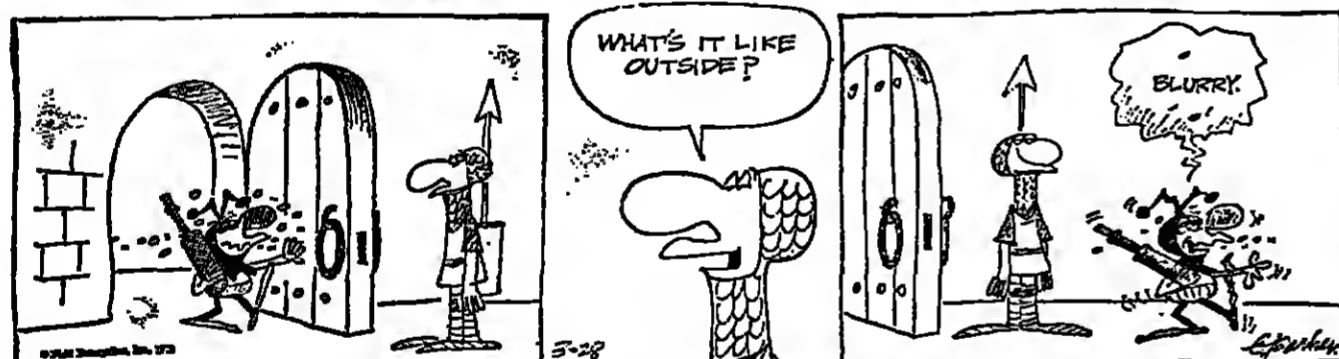
MISS PEACH



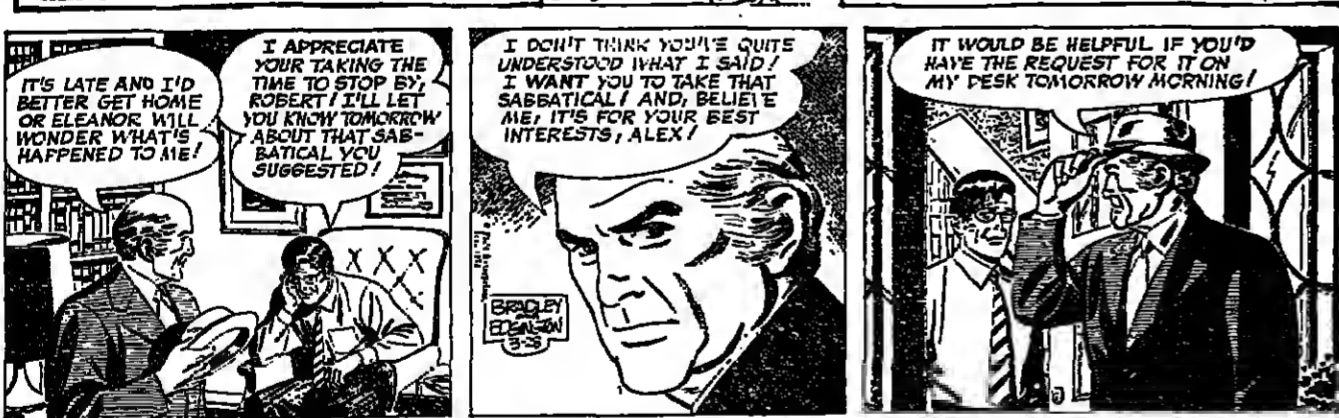
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

False-carding possibilities for the defenders are not always easy to find in the heat of the battle. However, West, at one table, took full advantage of his opportunity when the diagrammed deal was played in a recent tournament.

North bid the two minor suits, starting with clubs, and South bid one heart and jumped to game in hearts on the second round. Note that this sequence is slightly stronger than a first-round jump to four hearts, which would imply little or no strength outside the heart suit.

West naturally led the spade ace, eager to cash tricks in the unbid suit, and continued in response to his partner's signal. East won the second spade with the king and shifted to the diamond ten. South won with the king and asked the problem of drawing trumps, with only one more trick to spare.

South's situation is an almost impossible one—he expects to lose two trump tricks and might

very well lose three—but the contract can be made, as the cards lie.

At one table, South led the heart ace and collected West's nine and East's three. The declarer now saw that his only chance was to lead the queen in the hope that West had begun with jack-nine doubleton. He did so, and was rewarded. Notice that he did not consider playing low at the second trick, since if West held king-nine doubleton there was no way to avoid the loss of two tricks.

In the replay, West shrewdly dropped the jack of hearts under the ace and South had a real problem. It seemed far more likely that West had begun with king-jack doubleton and had played normally, than that he had begun with jack-nine doubleton and had false-carded.

The declarer therefore fell into the trap and led a low trump, hoping that West would produce the king and East would not be able to ruff the next diamond lead.

Unfortunately for South, West triumphantly produced his heart nine and added insult to injury by giving his partner a diamond ruff. The result was down two.

NORTH (D)
♠ 87
♥ —
♦ A87542
♣ AK962

WEST
♠ AJ102
♥ J9
♦ QJ93
♣ 1054

EAST
♠ K9543
♥ K853
♦ 10
♣ Q87

SOUTH
♠ Q6
♥ AQ108742
♦ K6
♣ J3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TINTS	DODOS	RAIL
FAIRP	BRODE	STRE
SPAIR	RAID	FAIGLES
SEMINO	DRUIDS	
ATLANTA	CELL	
THIRTEEN	WISDOM	
TEARS	WHEELS	
INDIS	EOSIN	
CAIROUSE	SILENT	
WENIS	PYLE	
ACCIDENT	SUPERIOR	
RAID	DRASH	HOME
UNRAID	DONNAU	GENA
WENIS	SITEMS	RAID

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ECCLY
GLTH
HYWINN
THORUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: USURY TEPID PIRATE MARTIN
Answer: They look sweet in a bed when they're this—PEAS.

BOOKS

NOT TO DISTURB

By Muriel Spark. 117 pp. The Viking Press. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Lawrence Graver

SINISTER metaphysical farce has always been one of Muriel Spark's specialties, but readers have frequently disagreed about the solidity of the relationship between the dark comedy and the ideas which often hover so teasingly around it. Her latest novel, "Not to Disturb," again raises this issue in an extravagant way.

On its face, the story is preposterous. A group of servants in the Klopstock mansion near Geneva wait for the baron to commit suicide after killing his wife and their mutual lover, so they can sell scabrous memoirs to the press. Although the calamitous outcome is preordained, the events of the evening become increasingly bizarre and difficult to evaluate. Backstairs chatter is mixed with ominous talk about contingency and God's dark design; and a casual attention to casseroles is spiced with suggestions of ravenous, no holds-barred coupling, and an eagerness for profitable slaughter. Despite the threat of interlopers and the howls of a lunatic in the attic, the servants work to defend their predictive scenario.

The director of the performance is Lister, a contemporary butler whose incredible conversation is full of word-play, Jansenist innuendo and gruesome quotations from Jacobean plays. When the baron, his wife, and the libertine secretary finally begin their murderous quarrel in the library, the order is given: Not to Disturb. Waiting for the end, members of the household staff polish their memoirs and attend a fantastic marriage between the lunatic and a pregnant kitchenmaid which the madman tries to consummate on the spot. Two transvestites are dispatched by lightning, and when the police arrive, the Klopstock stocks and secretary are found settled, as expected, in pools of blood. Faced by microphones offered "like hot dogs to hungry pilgrims," the servants rise grandiloquently to their finest hour.

The license of Gothic has its liberties, and countless writers from Walpole to Barthelme have taken them. Some, like Ann Radcliffe or Poe, used Gothic convention to satirize readers and provide pleasures beyond those enjoyed by the light of common day. Others, like the Brontës or Hawthorne, used the fantastic machinery to explore submerged human impulses and the secrets of a universe not to be revealed by reason.

Mrs. Spark appears to have both traditions in mind. In one respect, her new novel is an agile send-up of different kinds of popular fiction: detective stories, the Jeeves novels, and realistic tales about the servant problem. Read with these parallels in mind, "Not to Disturb" offers fresh laughter and scathing insight into

conventional writing about the hypocrisies of master-servant relationships. Occasionally, the parody extends to other Gothic novels. That randy cretin in the attic descends directly from Rochester's mad wife; but Bengt—a 19th-century specter—sets fires and rips wedding veils while Gustav—one of our own leaps on every female in sight.

But this kind of lurid entertainment is only part of Mrs. Spark's intention. She has a way to be a novelist who wishes to leave readers in a state of thought, and once again she does so with suggestions of the parable. The question, however, is what suggestions, and how well are they actually embodied in the narrative. On one level, the story seems to be about the falsity of modern social forms. Master behave as if their actions matter, while the real rulers—servants—exploit private misdeeds by public exposure, and by "doing one's own thing" in a predatory philosophy of life. On another level, the story suggests a religious and artistic theme: The universe in which men live so "frankly is not to be disturbed. Life cannot be altered; it can only be described by its ambiguous powers of art. In this respect, it may be said that the narrative itself, or that the hugger-mugger in the servants' hall can support serious reflections about predestinating creativity and the manifold raptures of modern life. If James being are depraved, without free will, yet somehow forlorn creators of grace, we need more resolute dramatic illustrations and a more commanding set of characters to frighten us into belief. If life is something of a novelist's light, his antics are only intermittently arresting, and few readers will be moved or illuminated by the puzzling terseness of his speculations about art. If we accept of Mrs. Spark's recent stories, "Not to Disturb" has the cleverness to entertain and the intelligence to provoke thought; but, finally, its philosophical mysteries look as piously like pretenses, and its book leaves the annoying as well as the stimulating after-effect of legendation.

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CROSSWORD

By Will Wet

- ACROSS
- 1 Culture medium
 - 5 Worn-out
 - 10 Mulligan
 - 14 Small; suffix
 - 15 Make jubilant
 - 16 African stream
 - 17 Two mounds, in France
 - 18 Convex molding
 - 19 Gibbons
 - 20 Boeing's
 - 21 Frustration
 - 22 Lounge
 - 23 Beverage
 - 25 Confused scene
 - 26 In a Lincolnshire way
 - 33 Certain seals or owls
 - 34 Triangular shape
 - 35 Garden tool
 - 36 Mild oath
 - 37 Roman goddess
 - 39 Garment for Sulla
 - 40 Numerical prefix
 - 41 Less colorful
 - 42 They're the "Texas Rangers" now
 - 44 Affectionate gesture
 - 45 French pronoun
 - 46 Just
 - 47 Wolfe-Montcalm arena
 - 55 Parasites
 - 56 Canary sound
 - 57 Stadium exhortations
 - 58 — Ra
 - 59 Clean the board
 - 60 Old Greek coin
 - 61 Headland
 - 62 Scolds
 - 63 "Then there were..."
 - 11 Bark cloth
 - 12 Biblical locale
 - 13 Erudite
 - 21 Burns for one
 - 22 Entreaty
 - 25 Borscht items
 - 26 Tidal flow
 - 27 Empty
 - 28 Flocks
 - 29 Cheers
 - 30 Rowboat pin
 - 31 Seating areas
 - 32 Calendar notations
 - 34 Wapiti
 - 37 Seclude
 - 38 Seasoning herb
 - 40 Astound
 - 41 Brace
 - 42 Foreigners
 - 43 Certain messages
 - 46 Like some alarms
 - 47 Project
 - 48 Bar fruit
 - 49 Playing cards
 - 50 Odd, in Scotland
 - 51 Decree
 - 52 Tramp
 - 53 Literary conflict
 - 54 Breakwater

